

## 경부강의 지방종

최은창 · 권오휘 · 김은서

김 창 규

= Abstract =

### Lipoma of the Deep Neck Space

**Eun Chang Choi, M.D., Oh Hwi Kwon, M.D., Eun Seo Kim, M.D.**

*Department of Otolaryngology, College of Medicine, Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea*

**Chang Kyu Kim, M.D.**

*Department of Otorhinolaryngology, College Medicine, Ajou University, Suwon, Korea*

Lipoma is a common tumor throughout the body, but occurrence in the deep neck space is very rare, and only some cases have been reported by otolaryngologist and pathologist for the last century. In head and neck area, as elsewhere, the lipoma is mainly originated from the subcutaneum. But in deeper tissues, its characteristics are different from those of other sites of lipoma. Submucosal lipoma in the head and neck area usually occur in oral cavity and hypopharynx.

Recently we have experienced 3 cases of deep neck space lipoma, so we report our clinical experiences with brief review of literature. (**Korean J Otolaryngol 40 : 1, 1997**)

**KEY WORDS** : Lipoma · Deep neck · space.

## 서 론

(parapharynx)

3) Toppazada 8) Putney Fry(1940) 15 , Gaafar(1975) 1 Paulsen(1972) 3 11) 가 .

: 1996 7 18  
: 1996 11 6

3

## 증례

증례 1 :

75

3

가

Valsalva

가

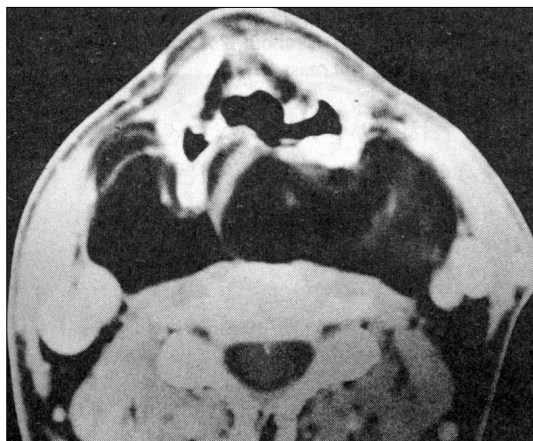
(retropharyn-

geal space)

(Fig. 1).

가

3



**Fig. 1.** Neck CT shows multilobulated fatty density mass in retropharyngeal space, which displaces SCM muscle and carotid sheath laterally.

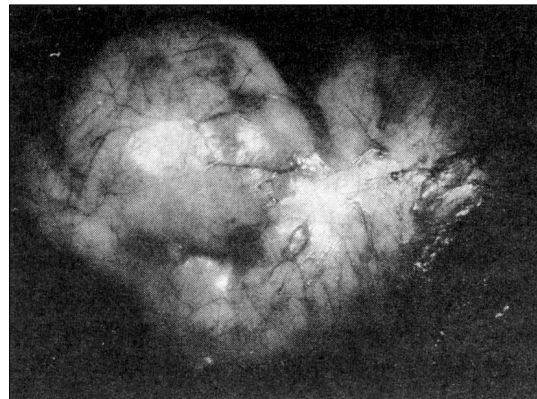
Apron

(prevertebral fascia)

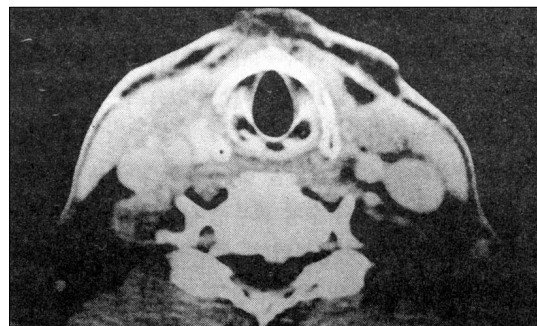
15 ± 15cm , 210g

(Fig. 2).

8



**Fig. 2.** The specimen is about 15 × 15cm sized, 210gram weighted well encapsulated soft mass.



**Fig. 3.** Neck CT(postop. 1 month) shows normal findings.

: 40 1 1997

(stich out) 11

1

(Fig. 3).

(Fig. 4).

증 례 2 :

4

2

4 × 3cm

가

C - T

가

(parapharyngeal space)

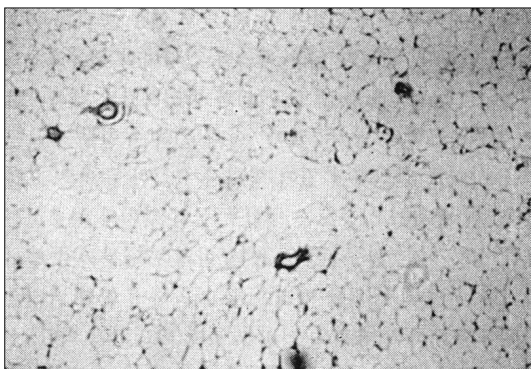
가

가

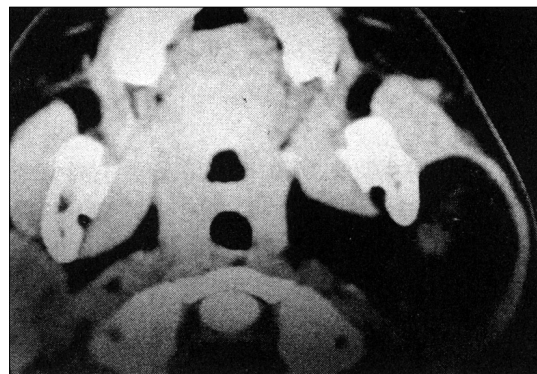
(Fig. 5).

X

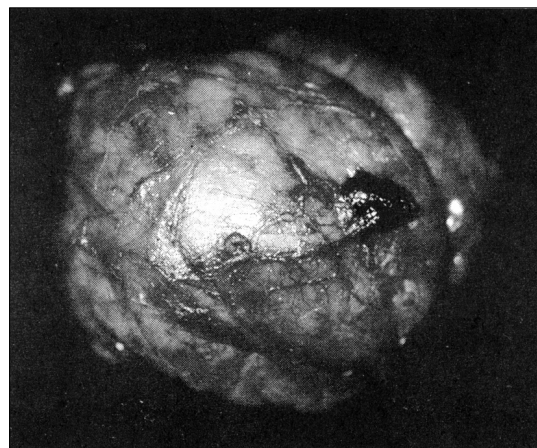
가 1



**Fig. 4.** The pathology of the specimen confirms the benign lipoma ; adult fat cell grouped in lobules by vascular connective septa.



**Fig. 5.** Parotid CT shows that fatty density mass lesion in Lt. parapharyngeal space displace the deep lobe of the Lt. parotid gland postero-laterally, and extends to parotid isthmus portion.



**Fig. 6.** The specimen is about 7 × 5cm sized, well encapsulated soft mass.

(Fig. 6).

6  
7 × 5cm

증례 3 :

58

7

가

가  
(Fig. 7),

(Fig.

8).

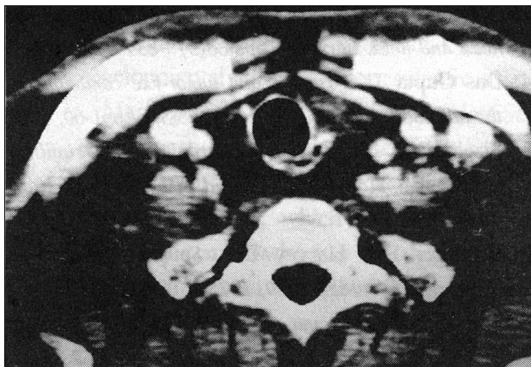


Fig. 7. Neck CT shows fat density mass in retropharyngeal space and posterior to the esophagus.

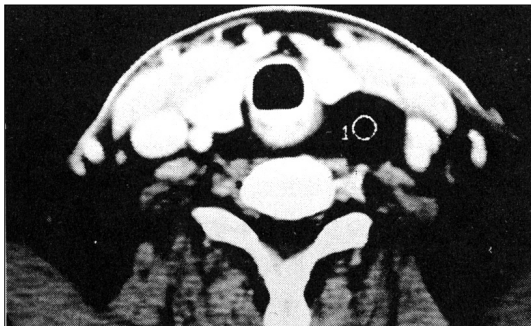


Fig. 8. The mass extends to posterior mediastinum and sternum inferiorly.

고 안

가 3)10)

가

4)5)

가

, , , ,  
7).

pedicle

stalk

(lipomatoid mass)

7).

가

(aryepiglottic fold)

Putney and Fry(1940)

15 , McFarland(1948), M Younus(1980)

1 Paulsen (1972)

3

11).

(consistency)

가

1).

8),

: 40 1 1997

2

가 2

가 1)7).

(Ho-가

undsfeld units -80 to -100) 10).

potential space

(infil - 2 1

trative) (compressive)

가

6)7).

Das Gupta

4),

가

가 Ashley

2), Lin

가

가

9).

7).

(sharp dissection)

(blunt dissection) 1

가

## 결 론

## References

- 1) 양초영 : 구개편도에 발생한 지방종 1례. 한이인지 24 (3) : 408-410, 1981
- 2) Ashley DJB : *Evans histological appearances of tumors*. 3rd Ed. Edinburgh, Livingstone, 0054, 1978
- 3) Bennhoff DF, Wood JW : *Infiltrating lipoma of the head and neck*. *Laryngoscope* 88 (5) : 839-848, 1978
- 4) Das Gupta TK : *Tumors and tumor-like conditions of the adipose tissue (Review)* *Curr Prob Surg* pp1-60, 1979
- 5) Eisele DW, Landis GH : *Retropharyngeal infiltrating lipoma-A case report*. *Head & Neck Wurg* 10 (6) : 416-421, 1988
- 6) Enzinger FM, Harvey DA : *Spindle cell lipoma*. *Cancer* 36 (5) : 1852-1859, 1975
- 7) Hatziotis JC : *Lipoma of the oral cavity*. *Oral Surg* 31 (4) : 511-523, 1971
- 8) Kenefick TC : *Retropharyngeal lipoma*. *J Laryngol Otol* 88 (8) : 805-808, 1974
- 9) Lin JJ, Lin F : *Two entities in angiolipoma*. *Cancer* 34 (3) : 720-727, 1974
- 10) Pelissier A, Sawaf MH, Shabana AH : *Infiltrating (Intramuscular) benign lipoma of the head and neck*. *J Oral Maxillofac Surg* 49 (12) : 1231-1236, 1991
- 11) Younus M : *Retropharyngeal lipoma*. *J Laryngol Otol* 94 : 321-325, 1980